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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet. in Tib. S. 28.*

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LETTERS

From a FARMER in Pennſylvania *to the inhabitants of the* Britiſh *colonies.*

LETTER X.

My dear Countrymen,

THE conſequences mentioned in the laſt letter will not be the utmoſt limits of our *miſery* and *infamy* if the late act is acknowledged to be binding upon us; we feel too ſenſibly that any *miniſterial meaſures* * relating to theſe colonies are ſoon carried ſucceſsfully through the Parliament: Certain prejudices operate there ſo ſtrongly againſt us that it may be juſtly queſtioned whether *all* the provinces united will ever be able effectually to call to an account before the Parliament any Miniſter who ſhall abuſe the power by the late act given to the Crown in *America*. He may divide the ſpoils torn from us in what manner he pleaſes, *and we ſhall have no way of making him reſponſible*. If he ſhould order that every *Governour* ſhall have a yearly ſalary of 5000l. ſterling, every *Chief Juſtice* 3000l. every inferiour officer in proportion, and ſhould then reward the moſt profligate, ignorant, or needy dependents on himſelf or his friends, with places of the greateſt truſt, becauſe they were of the greateſt profit, this would be called an arrangement in conſequence of the "adequate proviſion for defraying the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of the civil government;" and if the taxes ſhould prove at any time inſufficient to anſwer all the expenſes of the numberleſs offices which Miniſters may pleaſe to create, ſurely the Houſe of Commons will be ſo "*modeſt*" as not to "contradict a Miniſter" who ſhall tell them it is become neceſſary to lay a new tax upon the colonies, for the laudable purpoſes of defraying the charges of the "adminiſtration of juſtice, and ſupport of civil government," among them. Thus, in fact, we ſhall be taxed † by Miniſters. In ſhort, it will be in their power to ſettle upon us any CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, or MILITARY eſtabliſhment, which they chooſe.

We may perceive, by the example of *Ireland*, how eager Miniſters are to ſeize upon any ſettled revenue, and apply it in ſupporting their own power. Happy are the men, and *happy the people, who grow wiſe by the misfortunes of others*. Earneſtly, my dear countrymen, do I beſeech the author of all good gifts that you may grow wiſe in this manner; and, if I may be allowed to take ſuch a liberty, I beg leave to recommend to you in general, as the beſt method of attaining this wiſdom, diligently to ſtudy the hiſtory of other countries: You will there find all the arts that can poſſibly be practiſed by cunning rulers, or falſe patriots among yourſelves, ſo fully delineated, that, changing names, the account would ſerve for your own times.

It is pretty well known on this continent that *Ireland* has, with a regular conſiſtency of injuſtice, been cruelly treated by Miniſters in the article of *penſions*; but there are ſome alarming circumſtances relating to that ſubject which I wiſh to have better known among us.

‡ The revenue of the Crown there ariſes principally from the exciſe granted "*for pay of the army, and defraying other publick charges, in defence and preſervation of the kingdom*; from the tunnage and additional poundage granted "*for protecting the trade of the kingdom at ſea, and augmenting the publick revenue*;" from the hearth money granted as a "*publick revenue, for publick charges and expenſes*." There are ſome other branches of the revenue concerning which there there is not any *expreſs* appropriation of them for *publick ſervice*, but which were plainly *ſo intended*.

Of *theſe* branches of the revenue the Crown is only *truſtee* for the publick; they are unalienable; they are unapplicable to any other purpoſes but thoſe for which they were eſtabliſhed, and therefore are not *legally* chargeable with penſions.

There is another kind of revenue which is a private revenue; this is not limited to any publick uſes, but the Crown has the ſame property in it that any perſon has in his eſtate. This does not amount, at the moſt, to *fifteen thouſand pounds* a year, probably not to *ſeven*, and is the only revenue that can be legally charged with penſions.

If Miniſters were accuſtomed to regard the rights or happineſs of the people, the penſions in *Ireland* would not exceed the ſum juſt mentioned, but long ſince have they exceeded that limit; and in *December* 1763 a motion was made in the Houſe of Commons in that kingdom to addreſs his Majeſty on the great increaſe of penſions on the *Iriſh* eſtabliſhment, amounting to the ſum of 158,685l. in the laſt two years.

Attempts have been made to gloſs over theſe groſs encroachments, by this ſpecious argument: "That expending a competent part of the PUBLICK REVENUE in penſions, from a principle of charity or generoſity, adds to the dignity of the Crown, and is *therefore* uſeful to the publick." To give this argument any weight, it muſt appear that the penſions proceed from "*charity* or *generoſity* only," and that it "adds to the dignity of the Crown" *to act directly contrary to law*.

From this conduct towards *Ireland*, in open violation of law, we may eaſily foreſee what we may expect when a Miniſter will have the whole revenue of *America* in his own hands to be diſpoſed of at his own pleaſure; for *all* the monies raiſed by the late act are to be "*applied* by virtue of warrants under the ſign manual, counterſigned by the High Treaſurer, or any three of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury. The "RESIDUE" indeed is to be "paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, and to be diſpoſed of by Parliament;" ſo that a Miniſter will have nothing to do but to take care that there ſhall be no "reſidue," and he is ſuperiour to all controul.

Beſides the burthen of *penſions* in *Ireland*, which have enormouſly increaſed within theſe few years, almoſt all the *offices* in that poor kingdom have been, ſince the commencement of the preſent century, and now are, beſtowed upon *ſtrangers*; for though the merit of perſons born there juſtly raiſes them to places of high truſt when they go abroad, as all *Europe* can witneſs, yet he is an uncommonly lucky *Iriſhman* who can get a good poſt *in his* NATIVE *country*.

When I conſider the manner* in which that iſland has been uniformly depreſſed for ſo many years paſt, with this pernicious particularity *of their Parliament* * *continuing as long as the Crown pleaſes*, I am aſtoniſhed to obſerve *ſuch a love of liberty* ſtill animating that LOYAL and GENEROUS nation; and nothing can raiſe higher my idea of the INTEGRITY and PUBLICK SPIRIT† of a people, who have preſerved the ſacred fire of freedom from being extinguiſhed, though the altar on which it burnt has been overturned.

In the ſame manner ſhall we unqueſtionably be treated as ſoon as the late taxes laid upon us ſhall make poſts in the "government," and the "adminiſtration of juſtice," *here*, worth the attention of perſons of influence in *Great Britain*. We know enough already to ſatisfy us of this truth; but this will not be the worſt part of our caſe.

The *principals* in all great offices will reſide in *England*, making ſome paltry allowance to deputies for doing the buſineſs *here*. Let any man conſider what an exhauſting drain this muſt be upon us, when Miniſters are poſſeſſed of the power of affixing what ſalaries they pleaſe to poſts, and he muſt be convinced how deſtructive the late act will be. The injured kingdom lately mentioned can tell us the miſchiefs of ABSENTEES, and we may perceive already the ſame diſpoſition taking place with us. The government of *New York* has been exerciſed by a deputy, that of *Virginia* is now held ſo; and we know of a number of ſecretaryſhips, collectorſhips, and other offices, held in the ſame manner.

True it is that if the people of *Great Britain* were not too much blinded by the paſſions that have been artfully excited in their breaſts againſt their dutiful children the coloniſts, theſe conſiderations would be nearly as alarming to them as to us. The influence of the Crown was thought, by wiſe men, many years ago, too great, by reaſon of the multitude of penſions and places beſtowed by it. Theſe have been vaſtly increaſed ſince‡, and perhaps it would be no difficult matter to prove that the people have decreaſed.

Surely, therefore, thoſe who wiſh the welfare of their country ought ſeriouſly to reflect what may be the conſequence of ſuch a new creation of offices in the diſpoſal of the Crown. The *army*, the *adminiſtration of juſtice*, and the *civil government* here, with ſuch ſalaries as the Crown ſhall pleaſe to annex, will extend *miniſterial influence* as much beyond its former bounds as the late war did the *Britiſh* dominions

But whatever the people of *Great Britain* may think on this occaſion, I hope the people of theſe colonies will unanimouſly join in this ſentiment that the late act of Parliament is injurious to their liberty; and that this ſentiment will unite them in a firm oppoſition to it, in the ſame manner as the dread of the *Stamp Act* did.

Some perſons may imagine the ſums to be raiſed by it are but ſmall, and therefore may be inclined to acquieſce under it. A conduct more dangerous to freedom, as before has been obſerved, can never be adopted. Nothing is wanted at home but a § PRE-

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* "The Gentleman muſt not wonder he was not contradicted when, as *Miniſter*, he aſſerted the right of Parliament to tax *America*: I know not how it is, but there is a MODESTY in this Houſe *which does not chooſe to contradict a Miniſter*. I wiſh Gentlemen would get the better of this *modeſty*: IF THEY DO NOT, PERHAPS THE COLLECTIVE BODY MAY BEGIN TO ABATE OF ITS RESPECT FOR THE REPRESENTATIVE." *Mr. Pitt's ſpeech.*

† "Within this act *(ſtatute de tallagio non concedendo)* are all *new* offices erected with *new* fees, or *old* offices with *new* fees, for that is a tallage put upon the ſubject, which cannot be done without common aſſent by act of Parliament; and this doth notably appear by a petition in Parliament anno 13 *H. IV.* where the Commons complain that an office was erected for meaſurage of cloths and canvas, with a new fee for the ſame, by colour of the King's letters patent, and pray that theſe letters patent may be revoked, for that the King could erect no offices with new fees to be taken of the people, who may not ſo be charged but by Parliament." *2d Inſt. p. 533.*

‡ An inquiry into the legality of penſions on the *Iriſh* eſtabliſhment, by *Alexander M'Aulay*, Eſq; one of the King's Council, &c.

Mr. *M'Aulay* concludes his piece in the following beautiful manner: "If any *penſions* have been obtained on that eſtabliſhment, TO SERVE THE CORRUPT PURPOSES OF AMBITIOUS MEN; if his Majeſty's revenues of *Ireland* have been employed in penſions, TO DEBAUCH HIS MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS of both kingdoms; if the treaſure of *Ireland* has been expended in penſions, FOR CORRUPTING MEN OF THAT KINGDOM TO BETRAY THEIR COUNTRY, and men of the neighbouring kingdom to betray both; if *Iriſh* penſions have been procured, TO SUPPORT GAMESTERS AND GAMING HOUSES, promoting a vice which threatens national ruin; if penſions have been purloined out of the national treaſure of *Ireland*, under the MASK OF SALARIES ANNEXED TO PUBLICK OFFICES, USELESS TO THE NATION, newly invented FOR THE PURPOSES OF CORRUPTION; if *Ireland*, juſt beginning to recover from the devaſtations of maſſacre and rebellion, be obſtructed in the progreſs of her cure, BY SWARMS OF PENSIONARY VULTURES PREYING ON HER VITALS; if, by ſquandering the national ſubſtance of *Ireland*, in a LICENTIOUS UNBOUNDED PROFUSION OF PENSIONS, inſtead of employing it in nouriſhing and improving her infant *agriculture*, *trade*, and *manufactures*, or in *enlightening* and *reforming* her *poor*, *ignorant*, *deluded*, *miſerable natives* (by nature moſt amiable, moſt valuable, moſt worthy of publick attention) if, *by ſuch abuſe of the national ſubſtance*, *ſloth* and *naſtineſs*, *cold* and *hunger*, *nakedneſs* and *wretchedneſs*, *popery*, *depopulation*, and *barbariſm*, ſtill maintain their ground, *ſtill deform a country, abounding with all the riches of nature*, yet hitherto deſtined to beggary; if SUCH PENSIONS be found on the *Iriſh* eſtabliſhment, let ſuch be cut off, and let the perfidious adviſers be branded with indelible characters of publick infamy, adequate, if poſſible, to the diſhonour of their crime."

* In *Charles* II. time the Houſe of Commons, influenced by ſome factious demagogues, were reſolved to prohibit the importation of *Iriſh* cattle into *England*. Among other arguments in favour of *Ireland*, it was inſiſted "that by cutting off almoſt entirely the trade between the kingdoms ALL THE NATURAL BANDS OF UNION WERE DISSOLVED, and nothing remained to keep the *Iriſh* in their duty but *force* and *violence*."

"The King (ſays Mr. *Hume*, in his hiſtory of *England*) was ſo convinced of the juſtneſs of theſe reaſons that he uſed all his intereſt to oppoſe the bill, and he openly declared that he could not give his aſſent to it with a ſafe conſcience; but the Commons were reſolute in their purpoſe. And the ſpirit of TYRANNY, *of which* NATIONS *are as ſuſceptible as* INDIVIDUALS, had animated the *Engliſh* extremely TO EXERT THEIR SUPERIORITY *over their dependent ſtate*. No affair could be conducted with greater violence than this by the Commons. They even went ſo far in the preamble of the bill as to declare the importation of *Iriſh* cattle to be a NUSANCE. By this expreſſion they gave ſcope to their *paſſion*, and at the ſame time *barred the King's prerogative*, by which he might think himſelf entitled to diſpenſe with a law SO FULL OF INJUSTICE AND BAD POLICY. The Lords expunged the word; but as the King was ſenſible that no ſupply would be given by the Commons unleſs they were gratified in all their PREJUDICES, he was obliged both to employ his intereſt with the Peers to make the bill paſs, and to give the Royal aſſent to it. He could not, however, forbear expreſſing his diſpleaſure at the jealouſy entertained againſt him, and at the intention which the Commons diſcovered of retrenching his prerogative."

This law brought great diſtreſs for ſome time upon Ireland, BUT IT HAS OCCASIONED THEIR APPLYING WITH GREATER INDUSTRY TO MANUFACTURES, AND HAS PROVED IN THE ISSUE BENEFICIAL TO THAT KINGDOM.

Perhaps the *ſame reaſon* occaſioned the "barring the King's prerogative" in the late act ſuſpending the legiſlation of *New York*.

This we may be aſſured of, that WE are as dear to his *Majeſty* as the people of *Great Britain*. WE are his *ſubjects* as well as they, and *as faithful ſubjects*; and his Majeſty has given too many, too conſtant proofs, of his piety and virtue, for any man to think it poſſible that *ſuch a Prince* can make any unjuſt diſtinction between *ſuch ſubjects*. It makes no difference to his Majeſty whether ſupplies are raiſed in *Great Britain* or *America*, but it makes *ſome* difference to the Commons of that kingdom.

To ſpeak plainly, as becomes an honeſt man on ſuch important occaſions, all our misfortunes are owing to a LUST OF POWER in men of *abilities* and *influence*. This prompts them to ſeek POPULARITY by *expedients* profitable to themſelves, though ever ſo deſtructive to their country.

Such is the accurſed nature of lawleſs ambition, and yet (what heart but melts at the thought!) ſuch falſe deteſtable PATRIOTS, in *every nation*, have led their blind confiding country, ſhouting their applauſes, into the jaws of *ſhame* and *ruin*. May the wiſdom and goodneſs of the people of *Great Britain* ſave them from the uſual fate of nations!

"—— MENTEM MORTALIA TANGUNT."

* The laſt *Iriſh* Parliament continued 33 years, during all the late King's reign. The preſent Parliament there has continued from the beginning of this reign, and probably will continue until this reign ends.

† I am informed that within theſe few years a petition was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, ſetting forth "that herrings were imported into *Ireland* from ſome foreign parts of the north ſo cheap as to diſcourage the *Britiſh* herring fiſhery, and therefore praying that ſome remedy might be applied in that behalf by Parliament." That upon this petition the Houſe came to a reſolution to impoſe a duty of two ſhillings ſterling on every barrel of foreign herrings imported into *Ireland*, but afterwards dropt the affair, FOR FEAR OF ENGAGING IN A DISPUTE WITH IRELAND ABOUT THE RIGHT OF TAXING HER. So much higher was the opinion which the Houſe entertained of the ſpirit of *Ireland* than of that of theſe colonies.

I find, in the laſt *Engliſh* papers, that the reſolution and firmneſs with which the people of *Ireland* have lately aſſerted their freedom have been ſo alarming in *Great Britain* that the Lord Lieutenant, in his ſpeech on the 20th of laſt *October*, "recommended to that Parliament that ſuch proviſion may be made for ſecuring the Judges in the enjoyment of their *offices* and *appointments*, DURING THEIR GOOD BEHAVIOUR, as ſhall be thought moſt expedient." What an important conceſſion is thus obtained, by making demands becoming freemen, with a courage and perſeverance becoming freemen!

‡ One of the reaſons urged by that great and honeſt ſtateſman Sir *William Temple* to *Charles* II. in his famous remonſtrance to diſſuade him from aiming at arbitrary power, was that the King "had few offices to beſtow." *Hume's hiſt. of England.*

"Though the wings of prerogative have been clipt, the influence of the Crown is greater than ever it was in any period of our hiſtory; for when we conſider in how many boroughs the Government has the votes at command, when we conſider the vaſt body of perſons employed in the collection of the revenue, in every part of the kingdom, the inconceivable number of placemen, and candidates for places in the Cuſtoms, in the Exciſe, in the Poſt Office, in the Dock Yards, in the Ordnance, in the Salt Office, in the Stamps, in the Navy and Victualling Offices, and in a variety of other departments; when we conſider again the extenſive influence of the money corporations, ſubſcription jobbers and contractors, the endleſs dependencies created by the obligations conferred on the bulk of the Gentlemens families throughout the kingdom, who have relations preferred in our navy and numerous ſtanding army; when, I ſay, we conſider how wide, how binding a dependence on the Crown, is created by the above enumerated particulars, and the great, the enormous weight and influence which the Crown derives from this extenſive dependence upon its favour and power, any Lord in Waiting, any Lord of the Bedchamber, any man, may be appointed Miniſter." A doctrine to this effect is ſaid to have been the advice of L—— H——. *Late Newſpaper.*

§ "Here may be obſerved that when any ancient law or cuſtom of Parliament is broken, and the Crown poſſeſſed of a *precedent*, how *difficult a thing it is to reſtore the ſubject again to his* FORMER FREEDOM *and* SAFETY." *2d Coke's Inſt. p. 529.*

CEDENT, the force of which ſhall be eſtabliſhed by the tacit ſubmiſſion of the colonies. With what zeal was the ſtatute erecting the Poſt Office, and another relating to the recovery of debts in *America*, urged and tortured, as *precedents* in ſupport of the *Stamp Act*, though wholly inapplicable. If the Parliament ſucceeds in this attempt, other ſtatutes will impoſe other duties. Inſtead of taxing ourſelves, as we have been accuſtomed to do, from the firſt ſettlement of theſe provinces, all our uſual taxes will be converted into Parliamentary taxes on our importations; and thus the Parliament will levy upon us ſuch ſums of money as they chooſe to take, *without any other limitation* than their pleaſure.

We know how much labour and care have been beſtowed by theſe colonies in laying taxes in ſuch a manner that they ſhould be moſt *eaſy* to the people, by being laid on the proper articles; moſt *equal*, by being proportioned to every man's circumſtances; and *cheapeſt*, by the method directed for collecting them.

But *Parliamentary taxes* will be laid on us without any conſideration whether there is any *eaſier* mode. The *only point* regarded will be the *certainty of levying the taxes*, and not the convenience of the people on whom they are to be levied; and therefore all ſtatutes on this head will be ſuch as will be moſt likely, according to the favourite phraſe, "to execute themſelves."

Taxes in every free ſtate have been, and ought to be, as exactly *proportioned as is poſſible to the abilities of thoſe who are to pay them*. They cannot otherwiſe be *juſt*. Even a *Hottentot* would comprehend the *unreaſonableneſs* of making a poor man pay as much for "defending" the property of a rich man as the rich man pays himſelf.

Let any perſon look into the late act of Parliament and he will immediately perceive that the immenſe eſtates of Lord *Fairfax*, Lord *Baltimore**, and our *proprietaries*, which are amongſt his Majeſty's other "DOMINIONS" to be "defended, protected, and ſecured," by the act, will not pay a *ſingle farthing* for the duties thereby impoſed, except Lord *Fairfax* wants ſome of his windows glazed. Lord *Baltimore* and our *proprietaries* are quite ſecure, as they live in *England*.

I mention theſe particular caſes as ſtriking inſtances how far the late act is a deviation from *that principle of juſtice* which has ſo conſtantly diſtinguiſhed our own laws on this continent, and ought to be regarded in all laws.

The third conſideration with our continental Aſſemblies in laying taxes has been the *method* of collecting them. This has been done by a few officers, under the inſpection of the reſpective Aſſemblies, with moderate allowances. *No more was raiſed from the ſubject* than was uſed for the intended purpoſes; but by the late act a Miniſter may appoint *as many officers as he pleaſes* for collecting the taxes, may aſſign *what ſalaries he thinks* "adequate," and they are ſubject to no *inſpection but his own*.

In ſhort, if the late act of Parliament takes effect theſe colonies muſt dwindle into "COMMON CORPORATIONS," as their enemies, in the debates concerning the repeal of the *Stamp Act*, *ſtrenuouſly inſiſted they were*; and it ſeems not improbable that ſome future hiſtorian may thus record our fall:

"The eighth year of this reign was diſtinguiſhed by *a very memorable event*, the *American* colonies then ſubmitting, for the *FIRST* time, to be *taxed* by the *Britiſh* Parliament. An attempt of this kind had been made about two years before, but was defeated by the vigorous exertions of the ſeveral provinces in defence of their liberties. Their behaviour on that occaſion rendered their name very celebrated *for a ſhort time* all over *Europe*, all ſtates being extremely attentive to a diſpute between *Great Britain* and ſo conſiderable a part of her dominions; for as ſhe was thought to be grown too powerful, by the ſucceſsful concluſion of the late war ſhe had been engaged in, it was hoped by many that, as it had happened before to other kingdoms, civil diſcords would afford opportunities of revenging all the injuries ſuppoſed to be received from her. However, the cauſe of diſſention was removed, by a repeal of the ſtatute that had given offence. This affair rendered the SUBMISSIVE CONDUCT of the colonies ſo ſoon after the more extraordinary, there being *no difference* between the mode of taxation which they oppoſed and that to which they ſubmitted but this, that by the firſt they were to be continually *reminded* that they *were taxed* by certain marks *ſtamped* on every piece of paper or parchment they uſed. The authors of *that ſtatute* triumphed greatly on this conduct of the colonies, and inſiſted that if the people of *Great Britain* had perſiſted in enforcing it the *Americans* would have been, in a few months, *ſo fatigued with the efforts of patriotiſm* that they would quickly have yielded obedience.

"Certain it is that though they had before their eyes *ſo many illuſtrious examples* in their Mother Country of the conſtant ſucceſs attending *firmneſs* and *perſeverance*, in oppoſition to dangerous encroachments on liberty, yet they quietly gave up a point of the LAST IMPORTANCE. From thence the decline of their freedom began, and its decay was extremely rapid; for as *money* was always raiſed upon them by the Parliament, their *Aſſemblies* grew immediately *uſeleſs*, and in a ſhort time *contemptible*, and in leſs than one hundred years the people ſunk down into that *tameneſs* and *ſupineneſs* of ſpirit by which they ſtill continue to be diſtinguiſhed."

Et majores veſtros & poſteros cogitate.
Remember your anceſtors and your poſterity.

A FARMER.

"It is not almoſt credible to *foreſee* when any maxim or *fundamental law* of this realm is altered, as elſewhere hath been obſerved, what *dangerous inconveniences* do follow."
4th Coke's Inſt. p. 41.

* *Maryland* and *Pennſylvania* have been engaged in the warmeſt diſputes in order to obtain an equal and juſt taxation of their proprietors eſtates, but this late act of Parliament does more for thoſe proprietors than they themſelves would venture to demand: It *totally exempts* them from taxation, though their vaſt eſtates are to be "ſecured" by the taxes of other people.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Meſſ. HALL & SELLERS,

GENTLEMEN, Lancaſter county, Feb. 9, 1768.

As a friend to my country, I think it my duty to liſt up my voice in its defence. You will therefore, by inſerting the encloſed in your uſeful paper, oblige *Your conſtant reader,*

W. D.

AT a time when the judicious *Farmer* opens to view the terrible effects of a late act of Parliament in all their native horrours, *da* I, my countrymen, *can* I, ſtill behold you *aſſenting* to the force of his arguments without *rouſing* from your lethargy! Will not the chains of *ſlavery*, rattling in your ears, excite your attention? Are the ſprings of nature ſo relaxed with luxury and ſloth that you cannot exert yourſelves for the preſervation of your own liberty? Can you tamely ſuffer *that* peace, plenty, and happineſs, to be baniſhed from your native land for which your forefathers (bluſh ye, their degenerate offspring!) bravely encountered all the dangers of a ſavage wilderneſs? Cannot *we preſerve* the privileges *they gave!* Shall a part of the *freeſt* people upon earth, the envy and wonder of the world, baſely ſubmit to the galling yoke of *bondage?* Shall the *free born* ſons of BRITAIN become *ſlaves!* Shall the *ſcourge* of *tyrants* be *friends* to *arbitrary power!* Shall *we*, *once* ſo *boldly vigorous* in our country's cauſe, *degrade* the boaſted name of *Britons* by a *daſtardly* compliance?

——— Freedom! "thou art aſham'd;"
America! "thou haſt loſt the breed of noble bloods."

Where are thoſe *Berwick reſolves*, that zeal for the preſervation of government and liberty, that ſhone ſo brightly in the time of the deteſtable *Stamp Act?* Thoſe patriotick ſouls, that ſo boldly aſſerted their country's cauſe, where are they *now?* Shall I anſwer, "with the years beyond the flood?" Or ſhall I not rather ſay that many of them ſeem lulled to an indolent ſecurity?

"Ye ſtocks! ye ſtones! ye worſe than ſenſeleſs things!" who would calmly give up your ineſtimable rights and privileges, on *you* would I call in this *time of danger*, this *critical conjuncture*. On *you*, who ſhould guide to deliverance by your prudence; on *you*, whoſe influence and ſtation of life add a weight to your reſolutions, and crown them with ſucceſs; on *all*, who can in any wiſe contribute to the publick weal. By the rights of *Britons*, by your own advantage, by the liberty and happineſs of your otherwiſe *enſlaved* poſterity, by all that is or ſhould be dear, I *urge*, I *conjure* you to exert your utmoſt abilities to obtain redreſs in this important affair. View the liberty, the tranſporting liberty you ſo long enjoyed, ſoon to be torn for ever from your embraces! Hear the groans of an expiring country! Realize to your minds your poſterity labouring under the weight of oppreſſion, reflecting with a mournful pleaſure on the *happy* days of their *fathers*, or perhaps curſing us in the agony of their ſouls for entailing *ſlavery* on them! Oh my countrymen, attend to the voice of reaſon. Revere the Mother Country; but never, never let that veneration degenerate into a weak pitiful ſubmiſſion to tyrannical meaſures. Encourage your own manufactories, expunge the ſuperfluities of luxury, and let each one ſet an example of frugality. Conſider that the proſperity of thouſands yet unborn depends in ſome degree on the conduct of each individual. Wherever it is poſſible, let the *Repreſentatives* be *inſtructed* by their *conſtituents* to *ſuch meaſures* as appear moſt adviſeable. Let the ſpirit of *liberty* and *loyalty* invigorate every breaſt; and, in the uſe of proper means, with the bleſſing of Heaven, we may juſtly hope for ſucceſs.

A FREE BORN AMERICAN.

From the NEW YORK JOURNAL.

WE have advice from ſeveral parts of this province that hoſpitality and good manners prevail every where. A moſt friendly intercourſe ſeems eſtabliſhed in all parts between Gentlemen of eſtates and their tenants, between the rich and the poor; every Gentleman's table is now free and open to his friends, and he thinks it an honour to receive a viſit from the meaneſt freeholder, nay condeſcends to ſhake hands with the dirtieſt mechanick in the county. If theſe are not proofs that we go beyond our anceſtors in politeneſs and good nature, I know not what can be; though ſome may look on this kind, polite, civil behaviour, in a contrary light, and think it rather a proof of our *degenerating* from the *virtues* of our anceſtors than *excelling* them.

Mr. *Blunt* is an honeſt man, and a pretty good ſcholar, but of ſo odd a way of thinking that he affirmed that all this *hoſpitality* was *political craft*, and the generoſity no better than downright *corruption*, and that it was done to *ſeduce*. "Do you think "(cried he) that true *hoſpitality* and *good manners* will ſhow "themſelves but once in *ſeven years?* Are theſe the only times "to be generous to *John a Noakes* and *Thomas Stiles* for *nothing?* "No, no, this treating and feaſting is errant *gut bribery*; and "if my countrymen would conſider the many civilities that are "paid them, they ought to confeſs an obligation for them no "more than a farmer ought to make a bow to the Squire next "morning who made him drunk over night to over-reach him "in a bargain." I would not make any invidious parallels, but I cannot help obſerving what ſort of hoſpitality and good manners the *Romans* could ſhow on particular occaſions. Among them there was no ſuch thing as coming at publick employments unleſs by *election* of the people. This made all the great men at *election time* very complaiſant; and let them be as ambitious as they would, they were obliged to careſs the loweſt artiſan. The *candidates*, called ſo from their being dreſſed in white, went through the city to beg votes, attended by their friends and *dependents*; and certain perſons walked at the *candidate*'s elbow, to whiſper the ſeveral names of the people, that he might pay his reſpects to them. Beſides this, they kept ſeveral *open houſes*, and gave publick *feaſts*, which had great influence. I remember a poetical deſcription which may give an idea of them:

"Would it not anger any true born *Roman*
To ſee the giddy multitude together,
Never conſulting who 'tis beſt deſerves,
But who feaſts higheſt, to obtain their ſuffrage?
It is not many years ſince two great men
In *Rome* ſtood equal *candidates* together,
For high command; in every houſe was riot;
To day the drunken rabble reel to one,
To morrow they were mad again for th' other,
Changing their voices with their entertainment,
And none could gueſs on whom the choice would ſettle,
'Til at the laſt a ſtratagem was thought of:
A mighty veſſel of *Falernian* wine
Was brought into the *Forum*, crown'd with wreaths
Of ivy, ſacred to the jolly God;
The monſter people roar'd aloud for joy,
When ſtraight the *candidate* himſelf appears
In pomp, to grace the preſent that he made them;
The fools all gap'd; then when a while he had
With a ſmooth tale tickled their aſſes ears,
At both ends tapp'd his but and got the Conſulſhip."

"Such, on *particular occaſions*, was the *generoſity* and *complaiſance* of the *Romans*, but I muſt obſerve it was when the *Romans* had far degenerated from the rough virtues of their anceſtors; and after they became ſo very *complaiſant* and *generous*, they did not long maintain their *greatneſs* or their *liberties*."

I believe the reflections of Maſter Blunt may be ſomewhat juſt, yet I cannot bear any parallel to be made between *ſuch a ſtate* of *Rome* and the *preſent ſtate* of *this province*. I hope all the hoſpitality and good breeding which the Gentry are now ſhowing take their riſe from more honeſt motives, and that the ſtrong profeſſions they now make of their *love* to their *country* are not merely temporary promiſes, but flow from a *ſincere heart*, *ſound head*, and *virtuous principles*; but if I am *deceived*, and theſe are not the motives on which all *Americans* at preſent act, I am ſure they are ſuch *principles* as all *Americans* ought at all times to follow.

CLEOMENES.

New York, February 15, 1768.

LONDON, *December* 1.

LAST night, about ſeven, the young Prince, fourth ſon of their Majeſties, was baptiſed at St. James's by the Biſhop of London (the Archbiſhop of Canterbury being indiſpoſed) by the name of Edward. Their Serene Highneſſes the Hereditary Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick, the reigning Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, brother to her Majeſty, and her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Heſſe, were ſponſors, by their proxies.

Letters from Dublin adviſe that the bill for limiting the duration of Parliaments in that kingdom to ſeven years has paſſed the Houſe of Commons; and that on the 20th ult. the Speaker, attended by a great number of the Commons, waited on his Excellency Lord Townſhend with the ſaid bill, in order to have it tranſmitted to England.

Private letters from Berlin ſay that the King of Pruſſia is preparing to make a journey incog. through the Seven United Provinces, and that afterwards his Majeſty will have an interview with the Prince Stadtholder at Groningen.

Dec. 3. Letters from Madrid mention that the Jeſuits had propoſed the giving up entirely to the Spaniſh Crown the whole province of Paraguay, with the diſcovery of its gold, ſilver, and diamond mines, and even engaged to make the natives ſubſervient to that monarchy, on condition of obtaining of his Catholick Majeſty an aſylum in his dominions, or thoſe of the neighbouring ſtates, through his means.

The Sarah, Thompſon, from Newfoundland to Ireland, is loſt ſixty miles to the weſtward of Corke; 25 of the crew, and two paſſengers, were drowned.

Laſt Tueſday, at a general meeting of the Weſt India merchants at the King's Arms tavern in Cornhill, it was unanimouſly agreed to recommend Mr. Alderman Trecothick to the livery of the city of London, as a proper perſon to be one of their Repreſentatives in the enſuing Parliament.

They write from Jamaica that the Moro Spaniſh man of war of ninety guns, built entirely of cedar and mohogany, was lately launched at the Havannah, where two more ſhips of the line were great forwardneſs.

They write from Rochefort that two 30 guns frigates and a bomb had lately arrived there from Genoa, where four more of the ſame rate are building for the French ſervice.

The following is her Majeſty's anſwer to the congratulatory meſſage of the Hon. Houſe of Commons, on her happy delivery of a Prince:

"Gentlemen,

"The duty ſhown to the King on this occaſion, and attention "to me, require my ſincere thanks. My warmeſt wiſhes will "ever attend the proſperity of this nation."

We hear that upwards of twenty ſhips will in a few days be taken up by the merchants, and ſent to import American corn to England.

Dec. 8. It is thought that the importation of ſalted proviſions will be admitted, duty free.

They write from Sicily that an inſurrection has happened in that iſland, occaſioned by a ſcarcity of bread, in which the populace maſſacred the Viceroy's guards, took him priſoner, and killed the Prince Ventuniglia, and hung up ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction. The armament preparing at Naples is intended to quell the inſurgents, but in the mean time the people are in ſuch a ferment that an inſurrection is expected alſo at the laſt mentioned place every day.

Dec. 10. Monday a meſſenger arrived at St. James's from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who it is ſaid brought the Septennial Bill, lately paſſed both Houſes of Parliament in that kingdom, for his Majeſty's approbation.

Yeſterday Lord William Campbell arrived in town from Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

The month of October was very wet in Spain, particularly in the ſouthern parts. In the province of Andaluſia ſeveral people, and a great many head of cattle, were drowned.

On Tueſday commiſſioners were ſent from two capital houſes in this city to import 30,000 quarters of corn from Holland and Flanders.

We are informed that yeſterday his Excellency Lord William Campbell, Governour of Nova Scotia, made a report to his Majeſty's Secretaries of State (with whom his Lordſhip had a long conference) of the preſent ſtate and condition of that colony and its fiſheries, which are ſaid to be very flouriſhing.

Dec. 15. On Saturday in the afternoon a Cabinet Council was held at the Queen's palace, and the ſame evening two meſſengers were ſent away to Dublin, one of whom was ordered to embark at Parkgate, and the other at Holyhead, with deſpatches for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Dec. 19. The following military promotions, it is ſaid, will ſhortly take place:

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will be appointed Commander in Chief of the forces in Ireland, and alſo to be Colonel of the third (or Scotch) regiment of guards, vice Earl of Rothes, deceaſed.

General Murray, Governour of Canada, to have the 13th regiment of foot, vice the Duke of Glouceſter.

General Armſtrong to have the ſecond battalion of Royal Americans, vice General Murray.

It is expected that there will be a loan of two millions, at the rate of three per cent.

We hear that his Majeſty is expected to go on Monday next to the Houſe of Peers, and give the Royal aſſent to ſuch bills as ſhall be ready.

EDINBURGH, *Sept.* 8. From the North we have an account of an uncommon phenomenon which made its appearance a few days ago in Perthſhire. It was firſt obſerved on the water of Iſla, near Cuyor Angus, where it was preceded by a thick dark ſmoke, which ſoon diſperſed, and diſcovered a large luminous body, which at firſt ſight appeared like a houſe on fire; but which preſently after took a form ſomething pyramidical, and rolled forwards with impetuoſity, until it came to the water of Elrick, which empties itſelf into Iſla, up which river it took its direction likewiſe with great rapidity, and diſappeared a little above Blairgowrie. The effects were as extraordinary as the appearance. In its paſſage it carried a large cart many yards over a field of graſs; a man riding along the high road was carried from his horſe, and ſo ſtunned with the fall as to remain ſenſeleſs a conſiderable time. It deſtroyed one half of a houſe, or rather carried it off, and left the other part behind, as the part carried off was a great many yards from the other. It undermined and deſtroyed an arch of the new bridge building at Blairgowrie, immediately after which it diſappeared.

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 22.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London *to his friend in* New York, *dated October* 30.

"It is believed here that all matters will go on well in America, but I cannot for my life believe it; ſince it ſeems that the revenues, lately eſtabliſhed under the inſpection of Commiſſioners, are to be applied to make Governours and Civil Officers independent on the people, though they are totally dependent on the prerogative. If it made Civil Officers, or at leaſt ſome of the principal Judges, thoroughly independent of King and People, there would be ſomewhat rational in the ſcheme, but the other is a moſt ruinous and injurious method.

"If your Legiſlature ceaſes, they will, I dare ſay, after a few years, be obliged to reſtore what they ſo ſhamefully took away, as they did to Jamaica.

"I fear little will be done for America the next ſeſſion, for the Commons will not be ſettled until late in the ſeaſon."

We find by the late Engliſh papers that proviſions ſtill continue at an exorbitant price, manufactories ſeemed every where in a ſtate of decay, and the poor in the greateſt diſtreſs; nor was it likely that the Parliament could be able to apply any adequate remedy, without an entire change in the late ſyſtem of politicks.

A letter from London, dated Dec. 10th, 1767, ſays: "The Duke of Bedford's friends are coming into the Miniſtry, Lord Sandwich is to be at the head of the Admiralty, and Lords Gower and Weymouth are to be Secretaries of State. It is imagined Lord Chatham and his friends will be out, and appear again in oppoſition. Grenville will join the Marquis of Rockingham's party, but he muſt alter his ſentiments of America, as the Marquis will not give up his, who appears to be the beſt friend we have got here."

By a man from Shrewſbury, we are informed that laſt week a man of that place was killed and torn to pieces by a panther; that about an hour after two men, knowing nothing of the matter, went with their guns into the ſame wood, when the beaſt leaped from the branch of a tree, where he ſat unſeen, upon the back of one of the men, where the other man immediately ſhot and killed him. They afterwards found the mangled body of the dead man near the place.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 18.

By ſeveral letters from Dominica, St. Chriſtopher's, &c. we learn that the iſlands were all glutted with proviſions, particularly bread and flower, which would ſcarcely ſell, even at prime coſt.

The ſchooner Pitt, Capt. Phipps, from Virginia for St. Chriſtopher's, foundered at ſea; the Captain and crew were taken up by a veſſel, and carried to Georgia.

Capt. Cochran, arrived at New York from Glaſgow, on the 3d of December, in lat. 54:26, lon. 16:14, ſpoke the ſhips Sharp and Murdoch, both from Virginia for Glaſgow.

February 25.

The following is the extract of a letter which came by expreſs on Saturday laſt from a Chief of the Indians living at the Great Iſland *in the weſt branch of the* Suſquehannah, *in anſwer to the meſſage ſent them by Captain* William Patterſon.

Loving Brother, *February* 17, 1768.

" I received your ſpeech by Geiſham Hicks, and have ſent one of my relations to you with a ſtring of wampum, and the following anſwer:

Loving Brother,

" I am glad to hear from you. I underſtand that you are very much grieved, and that the tears run from your eyes. With both my hands I now wipe away thoſe tears; and as I do not doubt but your heart is diſturbed, I remove all the ſorrow from it, and make it eaſy as it was before. I will now ſit down and ſmoke my pipe. I have taken faſt hold of the chain of friendſhip; and when I give it a pull, if I find my brothers the Engliſh have let it go, it will then be time for me to let go too, and take care of my family. There are four of my relations murdered by Stump, and all I deſire is that he may ſuffer for that wicked action: I ſhall then think that your people have the ſame goodneſs in their hearts as formerly, and intend to keep it there. As it was the evil ſpirit that cauſed Stump to commit this bad action, I blame none of my brothers the Engliſh but him.

" I deſire that the people of Juniata may ſit ſtill on their places, and not put themſelves to any hardſhips by leaving their habitations. Whenever danger is coming, they ſhall know before it comes on them.

I am your loving brother,

To Captain William Patterſon. SHAWANA BEN.

A ſailor who came to town laſt Tueſday informs that he belonged to the brig John and Richard, Capt. Morris, who left Liverpool with a load of ſalt, for this port, in October laſt; that after beating ſome time on the coaſt, in the morning of the 8th inſtant, about five o'clock, it being thick weather, and blowing hard, ſhe was drove aſhore, two miles to the northward of Phœnix's iſland; her ſtern ſoon after ſtove in, but the people ſtaid on board (except three, who attempted to ſwim on ſhore but were drowned) until the evening, as the ſea ran very high, when two men went aſhore in the boat with the end of a dipſey line, but in coming off again the boat overſet, and one of the men was drowned; the other ſwam to ſhore, and all the others that were on board got on ſhore by the help of the line. They have ſince ſaved the ſails, rigging, and anchors, but the veſſel ſince beat to pieces.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 17.

Laſt week was married NATHANIEL CARPENTER, Eſquire, Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, to Miſs NANCY FANTLEROY. Both of them are poſſeſſed of ſuch amiable qualifications as can ſcarce fail of ſecuring happineſs to themſelves, and doing credit to the holy eſtate of matrimony, in which all ſenſible perſons would wiſh to be joined.

The Theatre in this city will be opened on Thurſday the 31ſt inſtant.

Publiſhed at the requeſt of an amiable young

LADY.

HOW bleſt that ſtate where mutual love
Two tender hearts unite,
Where friendſhip uncontroul'd does rove
Through every fond delight;
Whoſe ſouls with harmony divine,
By generous thoughts inſpir'd,
Attempt to taſte thoſe joys benign,
By higher powers deſir'd.
If e'er oppreſs'd with load of woes
The beautious fair appears,
Each ſoothing art her mate beſtows,
In ſympathizing tears.
Let fops and prudes inceſſant rail
At Hymen's ſacred bands,
Such vain attempts will ne'er avail
Where happineſs commands.
Learn then Virginian youths from this
To leave the ſingle life,
You'll find all happineſs and bliſs
Attend a virtuous wife.

Cleared from the Upper Diſtrict of JAMES *river.*

March 10. Two Brothers, John Evans, for Salem, with 20 bacon hams, 1810 buſhels of wheat, 1 bag of hominy, and 370 feet of plank.

10. Elizabeth, Jonathan Vail, for New York, with 343 buſhels of peaſe, 300 buſhels of corn, 800 wt. of cotton, 31 buſhels of beans, 25 buſhels of oats, 20 deer ſkins, 100 wt. of flax, 50 wt. of gunpowder, and 2 bags of ſhot.

11. Darby, John Allen, for Salem, with 1950 buſhels of corn, 100 buſhels of beans, 61 buſhels of wheat, 18 buſhels of rye, 150 feet of walnut plank, 27 wt. of feathers, 2 buſhels of potatoes, 18 buſhels of peaſe, 9 quintals of fiſh, and 1 barrel of oil.

12. Clyde, Matthew Buchanan, for Barbados, with 40 barrels and 4 bags of bread, 30 barrels of pork, 30,000 ſhingles, 1 barrel of lard, 2927 buſhels of corn, 330 buſhels of peaſe, and 2 hhds. of tobacco.

14. Endeavour, Joſeph Swan, for Boſton, with 400 buſhels of corn, 254 buſhels of wheat, 30 buſhels of beans, 10 buſhels of peaſe, and 1 hhd. of tobacco.

14. Albany, Robert Tucker, for Glaſgow, with 328 hhds. of tobacco, 6400 ſtaves, 60 hoops, and 14 tuns of pig iron.

15. Three Brothers, Peter Wells, for Boſton, with 850 buſhels of wheat, 180 buſhels of corn, 3 barrels of lard, and 2500 ſtaves.

☞ TICKETS *in the Hon.* WILLIAM BYRD's LOTTERY *to be had at the Poſt Office.*

Advertiſements.

COLLEGE, *March* 12, 1768.

THE next meeting of the ſubſcribers to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of Clergymen will be held at the College on the laſt day of *April*. The officers of this ſociety for the preſent year are the Reverend Meſſ. *Joſeph Tickell, William Peaſely, Jonathan Boucher, Richard Hewitt, James Maury, Archibald M'Roberts.* Truſtees; the Reverend *Henry Skyring*, Preacher; and *John Camm*, Treaſurer.

On Monday *the* 4*th of* April *will be fought, at* Suſſex *court-houſe,*

A MATCH OF

COCKS,

BETWEEN the *Brunſwick* and *Suſſex* Gentlemen; to ſhow 30 cocks a ſide, for 5 l. a battle, and 50 l. the odd. At night there will be a ball, for the reception of the Ladies and Gentlemen. 1‖

FREDERICKSBURG, *March* 4, 1768.

ALL perſons having had dealings with *Lenox, Scott,* and Co. at their ſtore lately kept in the town of *Fredericksburg*, or elſewhere, are deſired to take notice that Mr. *James Somervell*, of the ſaid town, is duly authorized and empowered to ſettle all the ſaid Company's accounts, and to receive all debts due to them.

JOHN MITCHELL.

ALL perſons indebted to *Lenox, Scott,* and Co. are deſired to take notice that every debtor who ſhall fail to come and ſettle their accounts before the firſt day of *June* next will be immediately dealt with according to law, without reſpect to any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

JAMES SOMERVELL.

AS the badneſs of the weather prevented the ſale of the Negroes advertiſed the 7th of this inſtant at the *Rocky Ridge*, this is to give notice that there will be 20 likely *Virginia* born SLAVES ſold at the ſame place on *Tueſday* the 12th of *April* next (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day.) One half of the purchaſe money to be paid at the *Over* court in *June* next, and credit for the remainder until the firſt day of *May* 1769. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required. 4

At the town of Falmouth, *on* Saturday *the 9th day of* April, *will be let to the higheſt bidder, for the term of ten years, commencing from the 1ſt day of* May *next,*

THE ferry from ſaid town over *Rappahannock* river. There is an excellent new boat now belonging to the ferry, and a houſe nigh the landing for the ferrymen, conſequently it would appear no ſtranger would be under any inconvenience in renting it. Bond and ſatisfactory ſecurity muſt be given, as well for the yearly payment of the rent as for the due keeping the ferry agreeable to law, to

The TRUSTEES.

To be SOLD, *on very reaſonable terms, the following tracts of land, viz.*

TWO hundred and forty acres on the mouth of *Dan* river, in *Pittſylvania* county.
300 acres on *Pig* river, in do.
3620 acres on *Bye* creek, in *Halifax* county.
684 acres on *Miry* creek, in do.
850 acres on *Bradley*'s creek, in do.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in *Halifax* county.

WILLIAM M'DANIEL.

TAKEN up, in *Suſſex*, a likely young bay horſe, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a few white hairs in his forehead, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, ſeems naturally inclined to pace, and branded on the near buttock IF; poſted, and appraiſed to 6 l.

JOSEPH SMITH.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a dark bay mare; about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſtar in her forehead, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock R; poſted, and appraiſed to 10 l.

‖ WILLIAM JONES, ſen.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *March* 5, 1768.

ON *Tueſday* night, the 1ſt of this inſtant, broke adrift from a ſchooner belonging to the ſubſcriber, coming down the bay, a ſmall BOAT, with mulberry timbers, about 15 feet keel and 5 feet broad, has three ſeats and ſtern ſheets in her, with holes for a maſt in the two fore ſeats, painted red in the inſide and white on the out, except two hearts on her ſtern, which are red; ſhe has a piece of a ſix inch hawſer (which ſhe broke) made faſt to a ring bolt at her bow, and a ring bolt at her ſtern, with ſwifter fore and aft, by way of fenders; there were likewiſe in her two pigs of iron, and a pair of oars laſhed to her athwart with a piece of two inch old rope. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone aſhore between *Smith's Point* and *Great Wicomico*, or ſome where thereabout, as the wind blew very hard that night. Whoever finds the ſaid boat, and brings her to me at *Hobb's Hole*, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward.

ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

To be SOLD *for ready caſh, in conſequence of a decree of* Glouceſter *county court, on the* 1ſt Thurſday *in the next month, at* Glouceſter *court-houſe,*

ABOUT ſeven hundred acres of valuable LAND, which was the property of the late Dr. *John Symmer*, deceaſed, lying in *Kingſton* pariſh, *Glouceſter* county, near the head of *North* river, on which is a great deal of good timber, both oak and pine. The ſaid land will be ſold altogether or in parcels, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers. 4

WILLIAM and MARY College, *March* 9, 1768.

AS the publick have been informed, from proper authority, in the laſt week's paper, of the utter extirpation of the late deſtructive and expenſive diſorder, it is deſired and expected that the young Gentlemen will immediately return to the College, which it is hoped they may now do with the greateſt ſecurity.

By order of the Society.

2 EMMANUEL JONES, Clerk.

On Wedneſday *the* 23*d of this inſtant will be expoſed to publick ſale, for ready money, or unexceptionable bills of exchange, at the houſe of* David Galloway, *in* Northumberland *county,*

ABOUT 20 valuable *Virginia* born Slaves,

taken in execution by

2‖ The SHERIFF.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to balance accounts, for no further indulgence will be given. My ſon *Richard Peete* will attend courts for that purpoſe in *March* next, and thoſe who do not meet and diſcharge their accounts will be put into an attorney's hand.—The plantation where the ſubſcriber lived is to be rented, leaſed, or ſold, and a quantity of corn to be diſpoſed of. It is a convenient ſituation for a Doctor of Phyſick, or a merchant. For terms inquire of Mr. *Benjamin Clements*, or the ſubſcriber.

‖ SAMUEL PEETE.

Juſt imported in the ſhip LORD CAMDEN, *from* LONDON,

A Parcel of SEEDS,

To be ſold by William Wills, *chirurgeon in* Richmond *town, and* John Donlevy *in* Peterſburg, *viz.*

PEASE.
EARLY golden hotſpur.
Early charlton.
Omeret hotſpur.
Large blue & white rouncevals.
Spaniſh marrotoes.
Large marrowfats.
Nonpareils.
Bunch.
Sugar blues.
Dutch admiral.
Sallatine.

BEANS.
EARLY maſſagon.
Early Liſbon.
Broad Windſor.
Sandwich.
Tokers.
Long Kids.
White bloſſoms.
Long podded.
Kidney beans of all colours.

CABBAGE.
SUGARLOAF.
Batterſea.
Ruſſia.
Savoy.
Early Dutch.
Early Yorkſhire.
Red.
Winter.
Colliflower.
Broccoli.
Broccoli colliflower.
Green, white, & yellow broccoli.
SHORT orange carrot.
Long orange do.
All ſorts of cucumbers.
Parſley.
Parſnep.
Red ring turnip.
Summer turnip.
White round turnip.
London leek.
Summer and winter ſpinage.
Corn ſalad.
Red and white beet.
Italian and Engliſh celery.
Green and white endive.
Garden and water creſſes.
Sileſia lettuce.
Cabbage do.
Brown Dutch do.
Capuchin do.
White coſs do.
White and red onion.
Scarlet and ſalmon radiſh.
Naſturtium.

TAKEN up, in *Suſſex*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 7 inches high, ſuppoſed to be branded on the near buttock 76, but ſo unintelligible that it is a doubt whether it is a brand or not; poſted, and appraiſed to 6 l.

‖ NATHANIEL NEWSUM.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a black mare, about 4 feet 7 inches high, about 8 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock ƷE; poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l. 10 s.

‖ MICHAEL WATSON.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, a red cow, with a white face, had on a ſmall bell, and marked with a crop, ſlit, and underkeel, in the right ear, and a ſmooth crop in the left. Alſo a red yearling, with a white face, unmarked. Poſted, and appraiſed to 40 s.

‖ JOHN NASH.

WHEREAS ſeveral ſmall ſums are due to me, as maſter of the Grammar School, by the ſtatutes of the College, which when put together will make a ſum not to be deſpiſed by ME, in my preſent circumſtances, I beg the favour of the parents or guardians concerned to ſettle with and pay me, without giving me the trouble of bringing ſuits againſt the ſaid parents and guardians, which may put them to more expence than the ſums ſued for. I have hitherto found no reaſon to expect payment without a perſonal application to particulars, which is not in my power; and therefore the neceſſity for this advertiſement is too apparent for any perſon to imagine that an affront to him is intended.

JOSIAH JOHNSON.

N. B. Payment to Mr. *Blair*, the College Receiver, will be as agreeable as to the ſubſcriber.

WANTED,

A YOUNG man, of a good character, capable of waiting in a Tavern; if he can write, it will be the more agreeable. Such a one will hear of good encouragement by inquiring at the Poſt Office.

*** Any perſon who has an active handy Negro fellow to hire, or diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, may apply as above.

A SOBER, diſcreet, honeſt man, who can produce ſuch a character, that underſtands the buſineſs of a DRAWER in a tavern, and can keep accounts, may hear of very good encouragement on applying to the Printer hereof.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has got a remarkable good FERRY BOAT, at the place formerly known by the name of HOOD's, in *Prince George* county. Any person inclinable to cross *James* river at that place may depend upon the boat's being manned with hands able to carry her over any weather.

DAVID SCOTT.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, on* Tuesday *the 22d of this month, at the dwelling-house of the late* William Waters, *deceased, in this city,*

11 valuable SLAVES,

and all the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said *William Waters*, deceased.

Three months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and security to

JOHN TAZEWELL, Executor.

Williamsburg, March 1, 1768.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, on* Thursday *the 7th of* April *next, on the premises,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, in *Prince George* county, containing 495 acres, well timbered, with a good stream of water running through it sufficient for a mill of any kind. The said land lies about two miles from *Coggin's Point*, on *James* river, and almost joins that land, is very good for all kinds of grain, tobacco, &c. and convenient to church, court, and trade. The said land will be surveyed, a plat made, and a deed given to the purchaser at the ensuing *April* court. Credit will be allowed for one half until the *Oyer* court in *June*, and for the other half until the *October* court following, the purchaser giving bond and security to

THOMAS PINCKARD.

To be SOLD *on the head of* Nansemond *river, on* Jernagan's *run, about three miles and a half from* Suffolk *town,*

A NEW well built double geered GRIST MILL, the house two stories high, esteemed as good brick work as any in the country, and laid on a foundation of stone; the stream is the best in the lower parts of *Virginia*, seldom or never wanting water, and navigable to the mill for flats; the dam is very strong, on 60 feet of which the water tumbles over. There is also annexed to the work a saw mill, and about 400 acres of land adjoining the mills, great part of which is very good, and has some valuable low grounds that want no further improvement than clearing. Likewise 261 acres, about 4 miles from the mills; remarkably well timbered with the very best pitch or spruce pine, not having a hill in the whole distance, which makes it convenient for supplying the saw mill with timber. There may be great profits made on this land by getting tar and turpentine, as well as sawing plank; and the mill would be very suitable for the wheat manufactory, as I imagine she would grind from 20 to 30,000 bushels of wheat in a year, and a great deal of grain comes to her to be ground for toll. I will give three years credit on having bond and approved security, or seven years on paying interest from the date of the bond. The mills may be had without the lands. Apply to the subscriber in *Suffolk*.

SAMUEL COHOON.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a brindled draught steer, about 10 years old, marked with two crops and two underkeels; posted, and appraised to 50 s.

BENJAMIN HUBBARD.

To be SOLD, *on* Tuesday *the 22d of* March *next (if fair, otherwise next fair day) at the late dwelling plantation of Mr.* Anderson Stith, *deceased, lying in* King William *county, on* Pamunkey *river, about three miles above* Page's *warehouse,*

TWENTY five choice picked SLAVES, being the remainder of the slaves belonging to Mr. *Stith*'s estate (all that were indifferent having been before sold) among whom is an excellent cook wench, and several very good house servants; the rest are chiefly fine fellows. Also will be sold the household and kitchen furniture, and the stocks of cattle, hogs, horses, and sheep, two yoke of large oxen, with the carts, ploughs, tools, &c. belonging to the estate. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and security to

4 JOANNA STITH, Executrix.

To be SOLD, *at private sale,*

SIX thousand five hundred acres of Land, in *Charles City* county, pleasantly situated on *James* river; four acres of land, with a water grist mill, on *Moyser*'s creek, in the same county; and 2000 acres of land in *Halifax* county. They will be sold altogether or in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. These lands were the estate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his trustees) for the benefit of his creditors. As the sale of these lands has been before advertised, but not effected, it may not be improper to assure the publick that an absolute disposal of them is now intended, and that we shall at all times be ready to receive proposals for the whole or any part thereof. Mr. *John Christian*, who lives thereon, will show the lands in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH.
Tf JAMES BELSCHES.
JERMAN BAKER.

As the time limited for Mr. *Kennon*'s creditors to accede to the deed of trust made to us expires on the 13th of *March* next, it may not be amiss to desire their attention to that circumstance.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, before Mr.* Hay's *door, in* Williamsburg, *on* Monday *the 2d day of* May *next,*

THE VALUABLE PLANTATION at *Capahosick* ferry, *York* county, containing about thirteen hundred acres, so well known, and so particularly described for its many advantages in a former advertisement. The time of payment to be made agreeable to the Hon. *William Nelson*, Esq; who will make it easy to the purchaser.

10 FRANCIS WILLIS.

To be SOLD *altogether or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers, by the subscriber in* Sussex *county,*

TWO TRACTS of LAND, one containing 990 acres, lies within three miles of the court-house, convenient to churches and mills, and fit for any kind of grain, very level, and mostly to clear, as there is only a small plantation on it. The other lies on the north side of *Nottoway* river, contains 323 acres, more or less, adjoining the land of Col. *William Allen*; it is fine land for tobacco, wheat, or corn, has cleared land sufficient for four hands, a barn and overseer's house, and a good orchard of early fruit. One half of the money to be paid at the acknowledgment, and the other half by *January* next, the purchasers giving bond and security to

JOHN MASON.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a black mare colt, about 4 feet high, about 2 years old last summer, with a large star in her forehead, some white hairs down her face, a snip on her nose, three white feet, but neither dockt nor branded; posted, and appraised to 25 s.

4‖ WILLIAM MICHELL.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a black mare, about 4 feet 1 inch high, about 8 years old, with a sprig tail, has some white hairs in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock WG.

4‖ JOSEPH WOODSON.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a smutty gray horse, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is somewhat fleabitten, with a hanging mane and switch tail, but no brand perceivable; posted, and appraised to 8 l.

4‖ WILLIAM FARRAR.

TAKEN up, in *Williamsburg*, a brindled heifer, about 3 years old, unmarked; posted, and appraised to 35 s.

4 RICHARD HUNT SINGLETON.

To be SOLD,

TWO LOTS of LAND in *Suffolk* town, situate on the main street, and joining the publick wharf; whereon are several large warehouses, a large dwelling-house, and other conveniences. For terms apply to

Tf LEMUEL RIDDICK.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR disposing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the river, which have been sold, not being less than 20 l. which is far below what was given for several near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rents.
Inspection at *Page*'s, five lots, at 12 years purchase,		L. 840	L. 70
Do. at *Crutchfield*'s, six lots, at do.		720	60
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20 l.	135	2700	
		L. 4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10 l. each,		L. 4000	

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY's, in *Williamsburg*, on the 4th *Thursday* in *April*, 1768

Those who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry interest from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson, and *Jerman Baker*, Esquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit,*

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND, in *Amherst* county, to which an indisputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may best suit the purchasers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Esq; deceased, and lives in *Amherst* county) or to

Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

A SCHEME,

For disposing of, by way of LOTTERY, *the* LAND *and* TENEMENTS *under mentioned, being the entire towns of* Rocky Ridge *and* Shockoe, *lying at the Falls of* James *river, and the land thereunto adjoining.*

THE advantageous situation of this estate is too well known to require a particular description, though it may be necessary to inform the publick that the obstructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will shortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the said towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both safe and easy for upwards of two hundred miles above the said Falls, and a communication opened to the western frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than sixty or seventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*; so that the immense treasure of that valuable country must necessarily be brought to market to one or other of the aforesaid towns, which will occasionally raise the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

	Lots.	Value.	Rents.
A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the use of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each side, and 2000 acres of back land, the furthest part of which is not more than five miles from the forge,		L. 8000	
Inspection at *Rocky Ridge*, at 12 years purchase,		780	L. 65
James Lyle, his tenement, at do.		540	45
Archibald Buchanan, at do.		540	45
Alexander Stewart, at do.		510	42 10
Elizabeth Todd, at do.		480	40
Robert Gordon, at do.		90	7 10
Joseph Hopkins, at do.		60	5
John Shackelton, at do.		36	3
James Gunn, formerly rented to *Thomas Yuille*,		540	45
Ferry on the south side, at 20 years purchase, with half an acre of land on the bank,		2000	100
A fishery on the south side, at 20 years do.		600	30
Number of improved lots,	12	L. 14,176	L. 428
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25 l. each,	300	7500	
The amount of lots on the south side of *James* river, in *Chesterfield* county,	312	L. 21,676	L. 428
Shockoe inspection, at 12 years purchase,		L. 780	L. 65
Byrd's do. at do.		780	65
Watson's, at do.		720	60
James Buchanan, at do.		720	60
Patrick Coutts, at do.		420	35
George Ellis, at do.		120	10
James M'Dowell, at do.		480	40
David Ross, at do.		480	40
Thomas Youngblood, at do.		540	45
James Rozer, at do.		60	5
James Howling, at do.		60	5
John M'Keind, at do.		144	12
M'Pherson & Menzies, at do.		420	35
James Daley, at do.		36	3
Lewis Warwick, at do.		60	5
Ferry, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Fishery, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Number of improved lots,	17	L. 9820	L. 685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30 s. per acre,	100	15,000	
10 islands, on some of which are very valuable fisheries,	10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at 25 l. each,	400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north side of *James* river,	527	L. 35,120	L. 685
The amount of lots on the south side of do. as above,	312	21,676	428
839 Prizes.	839	L. 56,796	L. 1113
9161 Blanks.			
10,000 Tickets, at 5 l. each,			L. 50,000

The said lottery will be drawn at SHOCROE's in *June* 1768, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLEY THORNTON, Esq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Esquires, trustees for the same, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the trustees, also of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the subscriber.

W. BYRD.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3 *s.* the first Week, and 2 *s.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.